CAROLINA OBSERVER.

L. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1831. [NO. 709.

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on. Advertisers are requested to state the
of insertions desired, or they will be con
l forbid, and charged accordingly.
s to the Editor must be post paid.

ks, Looking Glasses, &c.

The Subscribers have opened in the store nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel, Hay street, an elegant assortment of CLOCKS AND LOOKING GLASSES,

together with various other articles which they are disposed to sell cheap for cash or a short credit for good paper.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Clocks with looking glasses, 8 day, mantle cased, equal to any in the country.
do do without alarms,
do do 30 hour, bronzed,
do do carved feet,
do do Terrey's pt. brass balls.

ALSO,

Glasses with bronze columns and mahogany
ases, of different sizes.
of the above articles will be delivered at the
of purchasers either in town or country, and
if desired.

POND & BROOKS.

etteville, Dec. 30. [8 3t]

Note Lost.

T, in Bladen County, on Friday last, a Note on
hn McIlhenny, of Wilmington, in my favor, for
6 dated the 21st December 1830, payable 90
fter date. All persons are cautioned against
for said Note, as Mr. McIlhenny has been
ned not to pay it to any person but myself.

ELIJAH EVERITT.

mberland County, Dec. 28, 1830. [8-2t]

5 Cents Reward

NAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th
st. an indented apprentice to the Copper
business, named William A. Bass. He is a
9 years of age, and a bright mulatto. All per
e forbid from harboring or trusting him, as
will be rigorously enforced against any who
so.

JAMES MARTINE.

reville, Dec. 30. 8 3t

heriff's Sale for Taxes.

the first Monday in March next, at the Court
ouse in Fayetteville, will be sold the following
of LAND, or so much thereof as will be suffi
o satisfy the Taxes and Costs due thereon for
ar 1829:

cres joining Armstrong, listed by David Burroughs, Tax	$2 08
on Horsepen Branch, by John Carrouth,	2 22
oins James Guy, by Bryant Guy,	1 76
on [illegible], by Thomas Hogg,	1 [illegible]
oins Elliott, by James Parker,	6 32
ditto do. by Joshua Taylor,	1 81
on Carver's Creek, by Francis Cooly,	1 73
on Cross Creek, by Alexander Geddie,	2 72
on lower Little River, by Catharine Gibson,	1 23
on Curbie's Swamp, by Daniel Hare,	4 83
on Carver's Creek, by Michael D. King,	1 98
Island Plantation, by do.	1 76
on Carver's Creek, by do.	1 58
Griffin Place, by do.	1 19
on Trantham's Creek, by Robert Montgomery,	1 19
on Rum Creek, by Flora Smith,	1 76
on Malloy's Branch, by do.	1 10
on Carver's Creek, by Charles Seawell,	2 25
on Cross Creek, by Robert Torry,	1 89
on Black River, by Charles Gibbs,	3 28
on Stoney Run, by Deal Cutts,	2 17
on Black River, by N. B. Folsom,	2 50
Lots in Averasborough, by Do. for Burrel Dawson,	1 04
Do. Do. by Nathan Holder,	1 66
on Black River, by James Leighton,	2 25
on Stoney Run, by Brittain Smith,	2 88
on Stewart's Creek, by John Tedder,	1 38
on Little River, by James Watson,	3 56
on Do. by Do. for Alex'r Watson,	5 70
on Stoney Run, by James Wade,	2 14
on Little River, by William D. Waters,	3 31
oins Armstrong, by David Burroughs for the Heirs of Hector McAllister,	5 35
on Upper Little River, by Joseph Bunn,	3 42
Cowpen branch, by Robt. Montgomery,	2 10
Flat Swamp, by D. McLeran for Moses Cox,	4 80
Hay Mount, by Do for Do,	1 38
Turkey Perch, by Do for Do,	1 38
Flat Swamp, by Do for Joseph J. Cole,	4 80
Hay Mount, by Do for Do,	1 38
Turkey Perch, by Do for Do,	1 38

JOHN BLACK, Shff.
By R. McNEILL, D. S.
r 11, 1830. [8-6w]

New Supply.

ubscriber has just returned from New
with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable*

ry Goods,
ROCERIES, &c.

ill sell cheap for cash or country pro
Store, South East corner of Market

SAMUEL FERGUSON.
April 29. 73 tf

haracter.—I know not which is
y, a female born to affluence, and
d to all the luxuries, the atten-
the gratifications which wealth
ce can control, who still preserves
and even a modesty in her inter-
h those in lower circumstances;
o, in the depths of poverty and
maintains a dignity, a propriety
ent, tempered with a submissive
of disposition, which commands
of all who can appreciate true

racters are not wholly ideal. I
nstance of refinement in low
modesty and humility joined
But alas! the union is rare.—
t are too often haughty, and the
vious.—*Balt. Chron.*

THE RAIL ROAD ACT.

Passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, 1830.

AN ACT

To incorporate a Company styled "THE FAYETTEVILLE RAIL ROAD COMPANY."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners of Fayetteville to open Books in the Town of Fayetteville, and at such other places as they may think proper, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to an amount not exceeding the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and as much less as they may think proper to effect the object of the Company hereby incorporated, in shares of one hundred dollars each, to constitute a joint capital stock for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road from some point in the Corporation or Town of Fayetteville, to the Cape Fear River (at low water mark if necessary) at Campbellton, to be selected by the Company hereby incorporated, and the time and place of receiving subscriptions aforesaid, shall be advertised in one or more Newspapers published in the town of Fayetteville, and the books for receiving the same shall not be closed in less than ten days: and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to subscribe for any part, or the whole of the said Stock, if thereto authorized by a majority of the votes of the citizens of said town legally entitled to vote for Commissioners and Magistrate of Police of the said town, and if it shall appear that more than the shares of the Capital Stock aforesaid, shall have been subscribed for within the said ten days, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to reduce the number of shares subscribed for among the subscribers in fair and equal proportions, and in such way as to secure to each individual, at least one Share; *Provided always,* that they shall not reduce the number of Shares subscribed for by themselves; but if the whole number of Shares shall not be subscribed for within ten days from the time the books shall be opened to receive subscriptions, then the books may be closed or continued open as the said Commissioners may judge to be the most beneficial, until the whole number of shares shall be subscribed for.

Be it further enacted, When eighty shares shall be subscribed in manner aforesaid, the subscribers, their successors and assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared to be incorporated into a Company, by the name and style of the "*Fayetteville Rail Road Company,*" and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and shall so continue until the first day of January, A. D. 1860, (unless the said Commissioners shall limit the time to any number of years less than thirty years but not less than fifteen years, as herein after provided for) and shall possess and enjoy all the rights privileges and immunities of a Corporation or body politic in Law, and also may make, have and use a common seal, and the same break alter and renew at their pleasure, and may make all such by laws rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the State, as shall be necessary for the well ordering and conducting the affairs of the Company.

Be it further enacted, That the Commissioners of Fayetteville shall have power and authority to lay a tax not exceeding twenty-five cents on each poll, and twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars valuation of town lots with their improvements, for the purpose of enabling them by gradual instalments to pay for the shares they shall or may have subscribed for, or it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to raise the amount they shall have subscribed for by a loan, for which they may issue scrip in sums not less than one hundred dollars, bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum; and the said Commissioners shall have power, at the time they first open books for subscription, to limit the time the said Corporation shall continue, provided it shall not exceed thirty years from that date, nor be less than fifteen years, which time shall be declared in the articles of subscription.

Be it further enacted, When eighty shares or more of the Stock shall have been subscribed, public notice of that event shall be given by the said Commissioners in one or more of the Newspapers published in Fayetteville, who shall at the same time call a general meeting of the subscribers at such convenient time and place as they shall name in the said notice. To constitute any such meeting, a number of persons entitled to a majority of all the votes which could be given upon all the shares subscribed shall be present, either in person or by proxy, and if a sufficient number to constitute a meeting do not attend on that day, those who do attend shall have power to adjourn from time to time until a meeting shall be formed, and the Stockholders may appoint proxies by writing proved or acknowledged before any Justice of the peace. The subscribers at their general meeting before directed, and the proprietors of the stock at every annual meeting thereafter, shall elect a President and five Directors, who shall continue in office, unless sooner removed, until the next annual meeting after their election, and until their successors shall be elected; but the said President or any of the Directors, may at any time be removed, and the vacancy thereby occasioned be filled, by a majority of the votes given at any General Meeting, the President, with any three or more of the Directors, who shall appoint one of their own body President pro tempore, shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business. In case of vacancy in the office of President or any Director happening from death, resignation, removal or disability, such vacancy may be supplied by appointment of the Board or by the proprietors in General Meeting. And the proprietors at each and every General Meeting shall be entitled to vote according to the following scale, viz: each Stockholder shall be allowed one vote for every Share as high as three Shares, and one vote for every three Shares as high as thirty Shares, and one vote for every five Shares above thirty Shares, by him or her held at the time of the General Meeting.

Be it further enacted, That the Shares shall be paid for at such times and places and by such instalments as the President and Directors of said Company shall direct, they first advertising the same in one or more Newspapers in the said Town, twenty days before the time when payment is required, and if any person or persons holding any Shares of the said Capital Stock, shall fail to pay for the same in the manner, and at the time prescribed by the President and Directors as aforesaid, the said President and Directors may proceed to enforce the said payments by legal process, or declare the Shares forfeited, as they may think proper.

Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the said Company shall be, and they are hereby invested with all the rights and powers necessary for the construction, repair and maintaining of a Rail Road, and all its necessary fixtures and appurtenances, to be located as aforesaid, with as many sets of tracks as they or a majority of them may deem necessary, and may cause to be made, and also to make and construct, all works whatsoever which may be necessary and expedient in order to the proper completion of the said Rail Road. They shall have power to make contracts with any person or persons on behalf of the Company for making said Rail Road and performing all other works respecting the same; also, to require from the subscribers, from time to time, such advances of money on their respective Shares as the wants of the Company may demand, until the whole of their Shares are paid for, to call on any emergency a General Meeting of the Subscribers, giving two weeks notice thereof in one or more Newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville; to appoint a Treasurer, Secretary, and other officers and agents, and to transact all the business of the Company during the intervals between the General Meetings of the same.

Be it further enacted, That if any Stockholder shall fail to pay the sum required of him by the said President and Directors after notice as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said President and Directors or a majority to sell the Share or Shares of such Stockholders at public auction, after ten days notice, and execute a title therefor to the purchaser, and should the sale not produce the sum required with all costs attending the same, then the President and Directors may recover the balance from the original proprietor of such Share or Shares, or his assignee or representatives, or either, by motion on ten days notice in the County Court of Cumberland or before any Justice of the Peace, and any purchaser of stock shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the original proprietor.

Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors shall render distinct accounts of their proceedings and disbursements of money to the Annual Meeting of the Subscribers, they [illegible], or a majority of them, so soon as the said Rail Road is completed, semi-annually declare and make such dividend of the net profits of the tolls herein granted as they may deem advisable, to be divided among the proprietors of the stock in proportion to their respective Shares.

And be it further enacted, That after said Rail Road is completed and put into operation, if the said President and Directors shall, by reason of the same being out of repair, or from any other cause, fail or neglect to transport any produce or commodities which shall be deposited convenient to said Rail Road and which they shall be required to transport as aforesaid, the toll for the transportation being first tendered, the Company shall be liable to the action of the party injured by such failure or neglect.

Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors shall issue Certificates of Stock, one for each Share to each Subscriber signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer, which shall be transferable, subject however, to all payments due, or to become due thereon, and such assignee having first caused said transfer or assignment to be entered in a book of the Company kept for that purpose shall be a member thereof, and shall be liable for all sums due or to become due upon the Stock assigned to him, provided such assignment shall in no wise exempt the assignor or his representatives from their liability to the Company for the payment of such sums if the assignee or his representatives are unwilling or fail to pay the same. The said President and Directors or a majority of them, shall have power to purchase and put on said Rail Road, all machines, engines, wagons, vehicles, carriages, and teams of every description which they may deem proper for purposes of transportation, and also may purchase all stationary engines that may be required for the purposes aforesaid, and all such machines, engines, wagons, &c., and every thing purchased under the authority of this act and all the profits that may accrue therefrom, shall be vested in the respective Shareholders of the Company forever, in proportion to their respective Shares, and the same shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be exempt from any public charge or tax whatever.

Be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall wilfully by any means waste, injure, or destroy any part of any Rail Road constructed under the authority of this act, or any of its Appurtenances of whatever kind, such person or persons shall be subject to indictment in any Court having cognizance thereof, and upon conviction, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, and be moreover liable to the action of the said Company.

Be it further enacted, That the said President and Directors, or a majority of them, shall have power to agree with the Commissioners of Fayetteville, or with any other person or persons for the right to run the said Rail Road along any of the Streets of Fayetteville, and for any lands over which it may be necessary to run the said Rail Road, and for any lands that may be necessary for the purposes of erecting toll houses, stationary engines, or scales for the purpose of weighing any thing to be transported on said Rail Road, and for any lands that may be necessary to erect stables upon, and that may be necessary to form a place of deposit for the goods, produce and commodities transported on the said Rail Road; and in case the can not so agree, then it shall and may be lawful for said President and Directors, or a majority of them, to issue their warrant to the Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, commanding him forthwith to summon a Jury of discreet, intelligent, and disinterested freeholders, to meet on the land proposed to be condemned, in three days after they shall have been summoned, which Jury, when so convened and sworn by the Sheriff or his lawful deputy, that they will impartially and justly, to the best of their knowledge and ability, ascertain the damages which shall be sustained by the proprietor of the land from opening the said Rail Road through the same, or from any use appertaining to said Rail Road, shall inquire and ascertain the said damages, and having done so, shall certify their proceedings, ascertaining the boundary of said land under their hands, which by the said Sheriff or his deputy shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, to be by said Clerk recorded, at the expense of the said Company, which verdict shall operate to transfer the title in said lands to the said Company, as soon as the damages shall have been paid or tendered to the proprietor of said lands; and in case the proprietor is a minor without a guardian, or absent from this State, or non compos mentis, or imprisoned, as soon as the damages shall have been paid into the office of the Clerk of said County Court: *Provided,* that the dwelling house, houses, and yards of any person shall not be invaded without his consent: *And provided also,* that either party shall have a right to appeal from said verdict, within five days thereafter, to the County Court aforesaid, which Court shall try the said appeal at the first Court which shall sit next thereafter, and the verdict of the Jury empannelled to assess the damages as aforesaid in said Court, shall be conclusive between the parties, and shall have the same effect to transfer the title of said lands to the said Company, upon the payment or tender of the damages as aforesaid, as the verdict of the Jury out of Court would have had, if not appealed from.

Be it further enacted, That said President and Directors shall have power to erect toll gates where they may think proper, where toll shall be tendered for all commodities required to be transported, and they shall be entitled to demand and receive tolls at such rates as shall not exceed twelve per centum per annum until the net profits equal the capital expended, with six per cent. interest thereon from the time the money was advanced by the Stockholders, until received back in the net profits, after which the tolls shall be fixed at such rates as shall yield a net profit of six per centum per annum on the capital expended in making and completing the said Rail Road, over and above what may be necessary for the repairs and renewal of the same, and the annual allowance to officers and agents.

Be it further enacted, That said President and Directors shall so construct said Rail Road across any street, road or way already or to be hereafter established by law, as not to impede the passage or transportation of persons or property along the latter, and when it shall be necessary to pass through the lands of any individual, it shall also be their duty to provide such individual proper wagon ways across the said Rail Road from any part of his land to another, if indispensable to the use and enjoyment of said land.

Be it further enacted, That this Act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof, and that every part and provision thereof shall be subject to be altered, amended, or modified by any future Legislature as to them shall seem necessary and proper, except so much thereof as prescribes the rate of compensation or toll for transportation of produce or other commodities allowed to the said Company, and provided also, that the rights of property acquired by the said Company under this act, shall not be taken away or impaired by any future Legislature.

Be it further enacted, That if the said Company shall not begin and complete the said Rail Road in three years after the passage of this Act, the rights hereby granted, shall be forfeited and cease.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM.

SALEM MURDER AGAIN.

A paragraph was published in the New York Mercantile Advertiser, a few days since, on the authority of "a letter from the eastward," stating that Joseph Knapp, at present under sentence of death, had made some disclosures which had appalled the inhabitants of Salem, and put the whole town in commotion again—that Knapp's statements implicited a lady—and that, though not arrested, suspicions of her guilt were thickening in the community amongst which she resides.—We omitted to copy the paragraph at the time, because we were unwilling to give currency to reports so prejudicial to the character and safety of any individual, unless founded upon something entitled to more credit than the suggestions of merely anonymous writers. It will be seen, however, by the following article from the Salem Gazette of yesterday, that these rumors have now assumed a more tangible form:

Salem Murder.—The rumors, which have spread abroad, that all who were concerned in the murder have not yet been arrested, prevail here and obtain extensive and general belief. We have reason to believe that application was made to the Governor and Council a few days since for the pardon of J. J. Knapp, Jr. or for a commutation of the sentence of death to imprisonment for life in the State's Prison, on the ground that he was not in fact, as the public have heretofore supposed, the prime mover, of the murder; but that there is another person not yet arrested, who plotted and originally instigated the commission of the crime. Both Knapps have intimated as much; and all who are acquainted with them, know it was not *in character* for them to have planned it; they were too passive and inert to have conceived, or to have executed, such an enterprise of their own heads. And it is said Joseph has very recently written a letter to the Governor, and declared solemnly he was not at the bottom of the affair.

Great pains have been sedulously taken by some that had influence over the Knapps to prevent them from disclosing fully all their knowledge of the business. Frank, a short time before his execution, enjoined upon Joseph to give no further information.

It is now generally understood that the murder had been in agitation many *months* at least before it actually took place; and that the assassin, R. Crowninshield, Jr. entered the house of Mr. White on Sunday (two nights before the murder was committed,) for the purpose, but that his heart then failed him, and he retired, it is said, at five minutes before 11 o'clock, so that he might be out of the streets before the town watch was set, which was 11 o'clock.

It is also said that the murder had been attempted by means of Poison, before R. C. Jr. was employed, and that Prussic Acid and Arsenic were the deadly drugs; it is certain that Capt. White, two or three months before the murder, had a *fit* of indisposition, which many suppose to have been caused by some poison.

Some editors, we observe, have suggested that the disclosure by the Knapps that there is still another person implicated in the murder, was made to obtain favor.—That, however, is not the fact. Frank at least never wished for mercy; a few days after he was convicted, a gentleman of influence, in whom Frank had the utmost confidence, offered his services to obtain a commutation of the sentence; and on subsequent days renewed the proposal; Frank replied, "No I do not wish to *live*—from the first morning I awaked and found the murder committed, I have been wretched, and have no desire to prolong my life. I endeavored to dissuade Joseph from it, and told him that though the side he was looking on was bright, there was also another side, black, black as hell." From the time of his conviction to his execution, he manifested no desire for pardon and favor, and never denied his participation in the guilt of the murder; and Joseph now makes no pretence of innocence.

Further prosecutions will undoubtedly take place, whatever may be the condition in life of the offender, whether high or low, rich or poor, if the prosecuting officers obtain sufficient evidence; if they do not, they will, in the words of the Ghost of Hamlet,

"————Leave h** to Heaven,
And the thorns that in h** bosom lodge,
To pick and sting h**."

New Orleans.—According to the recent census, although the returns have not been fully made up, it appears that the population of the city of New Orleans is upwards of 48,000 souls. In 1820, the population of that city was about 27,000—increase in ten years 21,000, or about eighty per cent.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The last number of the American Quarterly Review contains a long and able article on *Banks and Currency,* from the pen of Albert Gallatin, who is so advantageously known as former Secretary of the Treasury, and who has filled many other important posts under the government. We avail ourselves of the following condensation of its principal topics from the National Gazette, and hope it will be extensively read.

The article commences with stating,—

"The framers of the Constitution of the United States were deeply impressed with the still fresh recollection of the baneful effects of a paper money currency, on the property and moral feeling of the community. It was accordingly provided by our National Charter, that no state should coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but *gold and silver coin* a tender in payment of debts, or pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and the power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, was, by the same instrument, vested exclusively in Congress." * * * * * *

"The provisions of the Constitution were universally considered as affording a complete security against the danger of paper money. The introduction of the banking system, met with a strenuous opposition on various grounds; but it was not apprehended that bank notes, convertible at will into specie, and which no person could be legally compelled to take in payment, would degenerate into pure paper money, no longer paid at sight in specie. At a later date, although occasional bankruptcies had taken place, and might again be anticipated, there was no apprehension of a general failure of the banks in three-fourths of the States. Still less was it expected, and it was the catastrophe of the year 1814 which first disclosed not only the insecurity of the American banking system, as then existing, but also, that when a paper currency, driving away, and superseding the use of gold and silver, has insinuated itself through every channel of circulation, and become the only medium of exchange, every individual finds himself, in fact, compelled to receive such currency, even when depreciated more than twenty per cent, in the same manner as if it had been made a legal tender. The establishment of the Bank of the United States was recommended by the Treasury, and that Institution was incorporated by Congress for the express and avowed purpose of removing an evil, which the difference in the rate of depreciation, between the paper currencies of the several States, and even those of different places in the same state, had rendered altogether intolerable. The object in view has been obtained. The resumption of specie payments, which the state banks had been unwilling or unable to effect, took place immediately after that of the U. States had commenced its operations. And it has, for a number of years, supplied the country with a currency safer, and, it must at least be allowed, more uniform, than that which the state banks could furnish. The question, whether the charter, which expires in a few years, should be renewed, has been brought by the President before Congress, with a suggestion that a national bank, founded upon the credit and revenues of the government, might be advantageously substituted, to that now in existence. Reports favourable to the continuance of the present bank, have been made by committees of both houses of Congress. Another report, on the relative value of gold and silver, and intimately connected with the subject of currency, has also been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate. Availing ourselves of the information afforded by those documents, and particularly of the arguments adduced in Mr. McDuffie's able report, we intend to examine this important question, principally in reference to the currency of the country, considered as the common standard, by which the value of all the other commodities is estimated, and every contract is performed."

The writer then proceeds to a very learned and elaborate account of the progress of the productions of the mines, the relative value of gold and silver, and the probable amount of metallic and paper currency, now in existence. Commending this part of the work to the particular attention of the reader, we confine ourselves to a brief statement of a few of the most striking results. For instance, he estimates the total amount of gold and silver in Europe and America is probably about four thousand five hundred millions, of which from one-third to two-fifths is used as currency.

Of the whole amount produced, the proportion of gold was about one-fourth in value and one-forty-eighth in weight; but as the exportations to India and China have been exclusively in silver, the proportion of gold to silver now in Europe and America is greater than one-fourth in value.

In regard to the amount of currency (both paper and metals) in various countries, he calculates that Russia has at the rate of four dollars a head; France from thirteen and a half to fifteen dollars a head; Great Britain and Ireland, fourteen dollars a head; the United States about six dollars a head; and that the total currency of Europe and America is from two thousand to two thousand three hundred millions of dollars, of which three fourths are metals and the remaining fourth Bank Notes and irredeemable paper money.

The writer then proceeds to argue that a metallic currency is preferable to a paper currency from its greater safety, and that the saving to the country by the use of paper is overbalanced by the insecurity and fluctuation to which it is liable. Having done this in a very able manner, he adds—

"Although we have freely expressed our opinion, that, taking into consideration all the circumstances which belong to the subject, it might have been preferable in the United States to have had nothing but a metallic currency, we are quite aware that this is not at this time the question. We are only to inquire, whether any other or better security can be found, than that which is afforded by the Bank of the United States, against either the partial failures of Banks, the want of a uniform currency, or a general suspension of specie payment."

His conclusion is, that unless the currency be wholly metallic, the best security for the country is the existence of the Bank of the United States, aided by two measures which he strongly recommends—the suppression of small notes, and such a change in our mint regulations as will restore gold as a part of the circulation.

The question he then discusses—

1st. In reference to its constitutionality,

"We have already adverted to the provisions of the Constitution, which declare, that no state shall either coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coins a tender in payment of debts, or pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and which vest in Congress the exclusive power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin. It was obviously the object of the Constitution to consolidate the United States into one nation, so far as regarded all their relations with foreign countries, and that the internal powers of the general government should be applied only to objects necessary for that purpose, or to those few which were deemed essential to the prosperity of the country, and to the general convenience of the people of the several states. Amongst the objects thus selected, were the power to regulate commerce among the several states, and the control over the monetary system of the country.

"This last mentioned power is, and has ever been one of primary importance. It is for want of such general power, that Germany has always been inundated with coins often debased, and varying from state to state in standard and denomination: the same defeat was found in the former United Provinces of the Netherlands: and the banks of deposit of Hamburg and Amsterdam, were originally established for the purpose of correcting that evil. Even under the articles of confederation, Congress had already the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coins struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states. It was on a most deliberate view of the subject, that the same powers were confirmed and enlarged by the Constitution, and the individual States excluded from any participation, which might interfere with the controlling power of the general government. With the exception of those which are connected with the foreign relations of the United States, either in war or in peace, there are no powers more expressly and exclusively vested in Congress, of a less disputable nature, or of greater general utility, than those on the subject of currency. Arbitrary governments have, at various times, in order to defraud their creditors, debased the coin, whilst they preserved its denomination, and thus subverted the standard of value by which the payment of public and private debtes, and the performance of contracts, ought to have been regulated. This flagrant mode of violating public faith has been long proscribed by public opinion. Governments have, in modern times, substituted for the same purpose issues of paper money, gradually increasing in amount, and decreasing in value. It was to guard against those evils, that the provisions in the Constitution on that subject were intended: it is the duty, not less than the right, of the United States, to carry them into effect."

* * * * *

"Congress has the power to lay stamp duties on notes, on bank notes, and on any description of bank notes. That power has already been exercised; and the duties may be laid to such an amount, and in such a manner, as may be necessary to effect the object intended. This object is not merely to provide generally for the general welfare, but to carry into effect, in conformity with the last paragraph of the eighth section of the first article, those several and expressed provisions of the Constitution, which vest in Congress exclusively the control over the monetary system of the United States, and more particularly those which imply the necessity of a uniform currency. The exercise of the power for that object is free of any constitutional objection, provided the duties thus laid shall be uniform, and applied to the Bank of the United States as well as to the state banks. The act of laying and collecting the duties which is expressly granted, is alone sufficient to effect the object. As no appropriation of money is wanted for that purpose, the exercise of power which is required, is purely that of laying duties; and it is not liable to the objection, that to assert that the authority to lay taxes implies that of appropriating the proceeds, is a forced construction. It is equally free of any objection derived from any presumed meaning of the words 'general welfare,' since the power to lay duties will, in this instance, be executed in order into effect several express provisions of the Constitution, having the same object in view. Congress may, if it deems it proper, lay a stamp duty, on small notes, which will put an end to their circulation. It may lay such a duty on all bank notes, as would convert all the banks into banks of discount and deposit only, annihilate the paper currency, and render a Bank of the United States unnecessary in reference to that object. But if this last measure should be deemed pernicious, or prove impracticable, Congress must resort to other and milder means of regulating the currency. The Bank of the United States, as has already been shown, was established for that express purpose.

"An act incorporating a bank, is not an act either to raise or appropriate money. The power to establish the bank, cannot, in any way, be founded on that clause of the Constitution which has reference to the general welfare of the United States. It is sanctioned exclusively by that clause which gives to Congress power to make all laws, which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers vested in the Government of the United States. And the first object of inquiry is the meaning of the words 'necessary and proper' in that clause." * * * * * * *

These words "necessary and proper" he rightly considers as not meaning such an absolute necessity as that nothing else would answer the purpose, for such a construction would be destructive of any proposed measure whatever.

"Whenever it becomes the duty of Congress to carry into effect any of the powers expressly defined by the Constitution, it will generally be found that there are several means to effect the object. In that case, and whenever there is an option, each of the means proposed ought not to be successively objected to, as not being strictly necessary because other means might be resorted to, since this mode of arguing would defeat the object intended, and prevent the passage of any law for carrying into effect the power, which it was the duty of Congress to execute. If every provision of the revenue law was successively opposed on that ground, no efficient revenue law could be passed. In the present case it is proposed to resort, either to a stamp duty or to a Bank of the United States, in order to regulate the currency. That important object will be defeated, if both means are successively objected to, as not strictly necessary, unless some other equally efficient mode can be suggested. But, on the other hand, the means proposed for carrying into effect any special or expressed power vested in Congress, should be highly useful and important, having clearly and bona fide that object in view which is the avowed purpose, and not be intended, under colour of executing a certain special power, for the purpose of effecting another object.

"It was on this ground, that the former Bank of the United States was at first opposed. That Bank had not been proposed for the express purpose of regulating the currency, but as incident to the powers of regulating commerce, of collecting the revenue, of the safe keeping of public monies, and generally, of carrying on the operations of the Treasury. There had been at that time but three banks established in the United States; their operations were confined within a very narrow sphere; there had been no experience in the United States of the utility of a bank in assisting the operations of government, but that which, during a short time, had been afforded by the Bank of North America, incorporated in the first instance by Congress, under the articles of confederation." * * * * *

"Experience, however, has since confirmed the great utility and importanee of a Bank of the United States, in its connection with the Treasury. The first great advantage derived from it, consists in the safe keeping of the public monies, securing, in the first instance, the immediate payment of those received by the principal collectors, and affording a constant check on all their transactions; and afterwards rendering a defalcation in the monies once paid, and whilst nominally in the Treasury, absolutely impossible. The next and not less important benefit is to be found in the perfect facility with which all the public payments are made by checks, or Treasury drafts, payable at any place where the Bank has an office; all those who have demands against government, are paid in the place most convenient to them; and the public monies are transferred through our extensive territory at a moment's warning, without any risk or expense, to the places most remote from those of collection, and wherever public exigencies may require. From the year 1791 to this day, the operations of the Treasury have, without interruption, been carried on through the medium of Banks; during the years 1811 to 1816, through the State Banks; before and since, through the Bank of the United States. Every individual who has been at the head of that department, and, as we believe, every officer connected with it, has been made sensible of the great difficulties that must be encountered without the assistance of those institutions, and of the comparative ease and great additional security to the public, with which their public duties are performed through the means of the Banks. To insist that the operations of the Treasury may be carried on with equal facility and safety, through the interposition of a Bank of the United States, would be contrary to fact and experience. That great assistance was received from the State Banks, while there was no other, has always been freely and cheerfully acknowledged. But it is impossible, in the nature of things, that the necessary concert could be made to exist between thirty different institutions; and in some instances, heavy pecuniary losses, well known at the seat of Government, have been experienced. To admit, however, that state banks are necessary for that purpose, is to give up the question. To admit that banks are indispensable for carrying into effect the legitimate operations of government, is to admit that Congress has the power to establish a bank. The general government is not made by the Constitution to depend, for carrying into effect powers vested in it, on the uncertain aid of institutions, created by other authorities, and which are not at all under its control. It is expressly authorized to carry those powers into effect by its own means, by passing the laws necessary and proper for that purpose, and in this instance, by establishing its own bank, instead of being obliged to resort to those which derive their existence from another source, and are under the exclusive control of the different states, by which they have been established."

* * * * * *

"But it is far from being on that ground alone, that the question of constitutionality is now placed. It was not at all anticipated, at the time when the former Bank of the United States was first proposed, and when constitutional objections were raised against it, that bank notes issued by multiplied state banks, gradually superseding the use of gold and silver, would become the general currency of the country. The effect of the few banks then existing, had not been felt beyond the three cities where they had been established. The states were forbidden by the Constitution to issue bills of credit: bank notes are bills of credit to all intents and purposes; and the state could not do, through others, what it was not authorized to do itself: but the bank notes, not being issued on the credit of the states, nor guaranteed by them, were not considered as being, under the Constitution, bills of credit emitted by the states Subsequent events have shown, that the notes of state banks, pervading the whole country, might produce the very effect which the Constitution had intended to prevent, by prohibiting the emission of bills of credit by any state. The injustice to individuals, the embarrassments of government, the depreciation of the currency, its want of uniformity, the moral necessity imposed on the community, either to receive that unsound currency, or to suspend every payment, purchase, sale, or other transaction, incident to the wants of society, all the evils which followed the suspension of specie payments, have been as great, if not greater, than those which might have been inflicted by a paper currency, issued under the authority of any state. We have already adverted to the several provisions of the Constitution, which gave to Congress the right, and imposed on it the duty to provide a remedy; but there is one which deserves special consideration.

"Whatever consequences may have attended the suspension of specie payments in Great Britain, there still remained one currency which regulated all the others. All the country banks were compelled to pay their own notes, if not in specie, at least in notes of the Bank of England. These notes were, as a standard of value, substituted for gold: and, if the currency of the country was depreciated, and fluctuating in value from time to time, it was at the same time uniform throughout the country. There was but one currency for the whole, and every variation in its value was uniform as to places, and at the same moment operated in the same manner every where. But the currency of the U. States, or, to speak more correctly, of the several States, varied, during the suspension of specie payments, not only from time to time, but at the same time from State to State, and in the same State from place to place. In New England, where those payments were not discontinued, the currency was equal in value to specie: it was, at the same time, at a discount of 7 per cent. in N. York and Charleston, of 15 in Philadelphia, of 20 and 25 in Baltimore and Washington, with every other possible variation in other places and states.

"The currency of the U. States, in which the public and private debts were paid, and the public revenue collected, not only was generally depreciated, but was also defective in respect to uniformity. Independent of all the other clauses in the Constitution which relate to that subject, it is specially provided, 1st, that all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the U. States; 2d, that representatives and direct taxes should be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, to be determined by the rule therein specified; and that no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the enumeration. Both these provisions were violated whilst the suspension of specie payments continued. It is clear, that after the quota of a direct tax of each State had been determined, according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution, it was substantially changed by being collected in currencies differing in value in the several States. It is not less clear, that the clause which prescribes a uniformity of duties, imposts, and excises, was equally violated by collecting every description of indirect duties and taxes in currencies of different value. The only remedy existing at that time, was the permission to pay direct and indirect taxes in treasury notes. But those notes did not pervade every part of the country in the same manner as Bank notes; they were of too high denominations to be used in the payment of almost any internal tax; they were liable also to vary in value in the different States; and they could operate as a remedy, only as long as their depreciation was greater than that of the most depreciated notes in circulation.

"We will now ask, whether, independent of every other consideration, Congress was not authorised and bound to pass the laws necessary and proper for carrying into effect, with good faith, those provisions of the Constitution? and whether that could or can be done, in any other manner, than, either by reverting to a purely metallic, or by substituting a uniform paper currency to that which had proved so essentially defective in that respect, and which, from its not being subject to one and the same control, is, and forever will be, liable to that defect? The uniformity of duties and taxes of every description, whether internal or external, direct or indirect, is an essential and fundamental principle of the Constitution. It is self evident that that uniformity cannot be carried into effect without a corresponding uniformity of currency. Without laws to this effect, it is absolutely impossible that the taxes and duties should be uniform, as the constitution prescribes: such laws are therefore necessary and proper in the most strict sense of the words. There are but two means of effecting the object, a metallic, or a uniform paper currency. Congress has the option of either; and either of the two, which may appear the most eligible, will be strictly constitutional, because strictly necessary and proper for carrying into effect the object. If a currency exclusively metallic is preferred, the object will be attained by laying prohibitory stamp duties on bank notes of every description, and without exception. If it is deemed more eligible, under existing circumstances, instead of subverting the whole banking system of the United States, and depriving the community of the accommodations which bank loans afford, to resort to less harsh means, recourse must be had to such, as will insure a currency sound and uniform itself, and at the same time check and regulate that which will continue to constitute the greater part of the currency of the country.

"Both those advantages were anticipated in the establishment of the Bank of the United States; and it appears to us that the bank fulfils both those conditions. As respects the past, it is a matter of fact, that specie payments were restored and have been maintained through the instrumentality of that institution. It gives a complete guarantee, that under any circumstances, its notes will preserve the same uniformity which they now possess. Placed under the control of the general government, relying for its existence on the correctness, prudence, and skill with which it shall be administered, perpetually watched and occasionally checked by both the Treasury Department and rival institutions; and without a monopoly, let with a capital and resources adequate to the object for which it was established; the bank also affords the strongest security which can be given with respect to paper, not only for its ultimate solvency, but also for the uninterrupted soundness of its currency. The statements we have given of its progressive and present situation, show how far those expectations have heretofore been realized.'

[To be concluded in our next]

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The Speaker presented a Memorial from sundry citizens of Wilmington, complaining of the provisions of the charter granted to the Cape Fear Navigation Company in 1815.—Referred.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Martin, a bill to amend an act passed in 1819, giving to the County Courts the power of regulating separate elections. By Mr. Guinn, a bill to repeal the 5th section of an act passed in 1827, giving to Superior Courts exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of divorce. By Mr. McFarland, a bill for the promotion of the Literary Fund. By Mr. McKay, a bill to authorise and direct the collection of arrearages of taxes due on lands.

Dec 23.—The bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in certain cases, was postponed indefinitely, on its second reading.

The bill fixing the fees of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and Sheriffs' fees, was passed and sent to the House for concurrence.

Dec. 24.—Mr. McFarland, from the Committee of Education, made a report, that it is inexpedient at this time to pass the bill to provide for the education of the poor children of the State. Laid on the table.

Dec. 26.—Mr. Harris presented a bill concerning the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges. [Proposes to reduce them to $2000.]

Dec. 27.—Mr. Ward, from the committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the report of the Adjutant General, made a detailed statement in relation to the same, accompanied by a bill to authorize the Governor to strike from the list, Field Officers, for neglect of duty, and to compel the Adjutant General to enforce the law against General Officers who resign their commissions before complying with the law now in force compelling them to equip themselves, or review, before they resign.

The Speaker laid before the Senate, the resignation of David Newland, as a member of that body. Mr. N. has just been elected a Councillor of State.

The bill to authorise Daniel Graham of Cumberland, to erect a bridge on the road from Fayetteville to Tarborough, was passed into a law.

Dec. 28.—Mr. Meares, from the committee on that part of the Governor's Message relating to Slaves, reported the following bills: A bill to prohibit the meeting of Slaves in the night, and to restrain their meeting in the day, to the presence of three discreet white persons, and for other purposes. And a bill more effectually to prevent intermarriages between free negroes or free persons of color and white persons and slaves.

The bill to compel retailers of spiritous liquors by the small measure, to take an oath and give bond with security before receiving license, not to sell spiritous or fermented liquors, &c., to any slave, being read the second time, Mr. Askew moved for its indefinite postponement, which was carried, 34 to 24. Mr. Dick then moved for the re-consideration of the vote just taken, which was agreed to. Mr. Meares then moved to amend it, by restricting its provisions to N. Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Pitt, Wayne, Greene, Onslow, Carteret, Cumberland, and Duplin counties, which was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed its 2d reading.

The bill to prohibit the circulation of Notes of the Banks of other States, after the 4th of July 1832, was ordered to a third reading, 37 to 21.

The bill for the better regulation of the County Courts of Anson, was passed into a law.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dec. 22.—The engrossed bill to prevent the teaching of slaves to read or write, the use of figures excepted, was read the second time. Mr. Worth moved to strike out of the bill, the words "to read," which was negatived, more than three to one. Mr. Moore moved that the bill be postponed indefinitely, which was also determined in the negative. Mr. J. Whitaker moved to exclude Macon county from its provisions, which was rejected. The question was then taken on its passage, and decided in the affirmative, Yeas 85, Nays 27. It subsequently passed its 3d reading, and has become a law.

Mr. Monk presented a bill to increase the Literary Fund, giving to it all the shares owned by the State in the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear. Rejected.

Dec. 24.—Mr. Wyche, from the Committee of Finance, reported a bill to ensure a fair valuation of lands in this State, when the same are given in for taxation. Laid on the table.

Dec. 27.—Mr. Bue presented a memorial from a large number of citizens of the counties of Wake, Cumberland, Chatham, and Moore, praying that a new county may be erected out of certain portions of said counties. Referred.

Dec. 28.—Mr. Wyche, from the Committee of Finance, reported on the memorial in relation to useless Dogs in Cumberland, that it is inexpedient to pass any law on the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to repeal in part an act passed in 1827, to reduce the number of petty musters to two in a year. Passed its first reading.

Census of Massachusetts—1830.—We learn from the Boston Centinel, that the returns of the census of all the towns in that commonwealth have been received. They present a population of 610,014 souls, being an increase for the last ten years, of 86,727, or a fraction above 16½ per cent.

THE CHARTER OF THE

Rail Road Company,

Neatly printed in pamphlet form, for sale at this Office.

FOREIGN.

New York, December 27

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Caledonia packet ship from Liverpool brings us London papers to the 17th ult. inclusive. Their contents are highly important. The whole British Ministry resigned on the 15th, having on a division in the House of Commons, been left in a minority of twenty-nine. The majority against them, according to the London Herald of 16th, "would have been swelled by the votes of nine more members, if they had not accidentally shut out from the division. If these Members, whose names will be found elsewhere, had voted, the actual majority against Ministers would be 38."

The state of excitement in England, and especially in London, was very great. The conflagrations had extended from Kent into Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire; and in London the dread of disturbances was so great, on the part of the ministry, that upon the occasion of the annual Lord Mayor's dinner, at which the King and Queen had consented to be present, the ministry had, after due consideration, recommended to the King, after accepting, to stay away, for fear of riot and bloodshed. This became a subject of discussion in Parliament, upon which occasion, the Home Secretary, Mr. Peel, read the following letter from the Lord Mayor elect, of which the tenor was corroborated, as he said, by other independent information.

My Lord Duke—From the situation of Lord Mayor, to which I have been elected, numberless communications are made to me both personally and by letter, in reference to the 9th instant, and it is on that account I take the liberty of addressing your Grace.

"Although the feelings of all the respectable citizens of London are decidedly loyal, yet it cannot but be known there are, both in London as well as the country, a set of desperate and abandoned characters who are anxious to avail themselves of any circumstance to create tumult and confusion. While all of any respectability in the city are vieing with each other to testify their loyalty on the occasion, from what I learn it is the intention of some of the desperate characters above alluded to, to take the opportunity of making an attack on your Grace's person."

[Very loud cheering, mingled with considerable laughter, from the Opposition benches; the cheering of Colonel Davies was peculiarly loud.]

"Good God, Sir! A sarcastic cheer!" continued Sir R. Peel, "and made, too, in the House of Commons on hearing that the Lord Mayor of London has communicated to the Duke of Wellington that he had reason to believe that an attack would be made on his Grace's life as he accompanied his Majesty to the civic festival! And from an officer in the army, too! (Hear, hear.) Whatever may be the opinions entertained by individuals as to the official acts and political character of the Duke of Wellington, is there a single man in the country—I am sure that the gallant Colonel who cheered so loudly, when the heat of debate has passed by, will be among the first to deprecate such attempts ('Hear,' from Colonel Davies)—is there, I say, a single man of the slightest respectability in the country, who would wish to carry his political hostility to such an extent? (Hear, hear.) To proceed, however, with the letter—

"While all of any respectability in the city are vieing with each other to testify their loyalty on the occasion, from what I learn it is the intention of some of the desperate characters above alluded to, to take the opportunity of making an attack on your Grace's person on your approach to the hall. Every exertion on my part shall be used to make the best possible arrangement in the city; and at the same time, I feel that should any violent attack be made in one quarter, any civil force alone might not be sufficiently effectual, and I should not be doing my duty, after what I have heard, did I not take the liberty of suggesting to your Grace the propriety of coming strongly and sufficiently guarded. I probably may be considered giving you needless trouble, but the respect which I, as well as every person who really wishes the welfare of the country, must have for your Grace, and the gratitude we owe you, have induced me to adopt this course.

I have, &c. JOHN KEY, Lord Mayor."

Immense dissatisfaction was excited in the city by this letter, which had the effect of deterring the Royal persons from visiting the city. The Lord Mayor had publicly expressed his regret for having written it, and the Company of Stationers to which he belonged had received a toast to his health with universal hisses. The funds fell 3 per cent. on account of the refusal of the King to dine in the city; and in the week previous, after the King's speech, they had fallen 4 per cent.

In addition to the letter of the Lord Mayor, elect, Sir R. Peel read the following placard, which, among others, had, in anticipation of the Royal visit, been posted up in London:

"*To Arms, To Arms!—Liberty or Death!*—London meets on Tuesday next, an opportunity not to be lost for revenging the wrongs we have suffered so long; come armed, be firm, and victory must be ours!!!

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Another of them was couched in the following terms:

"*Liberty or Death.*—Englishmen! Britons!! and Honest Men!!! The time has now arrived—all London meets on Tuesday—come armed—we assure you, from ocular demonstration, that 6,000 cutlasses have been removed from the Tower, for the immediate use of Peel's Bloody Gang—remember the cursed speech from the Throne!!—These damned Police are now to be armed. Englishmen, will you put up with this?"

In reference to this disturbed state of things the Courier of the 13th remarks.

"We fear that there is some deep plot in all these burnings, and the more we reflect on the conduct of the Ministers in postponing the King's visit to the city, the more we are convinced that to that decision we are indebted not only for the maintenance of tranquility in the metropolis, but also for the preservation of property which had been marked for destruction by the miscreants who have so successfully carried on their operations in the country, and who only wanted an opportunity to begin the work on an extensive scale in London. We hope a clue will be soon obtained by which these midnight destroyers may be brought to punishment."

The King of Holland had declared the southern provinces in a state of blockade, and that a sufficient naval force was present to enforce it.

SPAIN is as before—Mina had certainly not succeeded in any of his enterprises;—he had been defeated by *Juanita*, who previously defeated *Valdez*, and had returned into France with about two hundred followers: nor does there appear any spread of dissatisfaction into the interior of the country.

LATER STILL.

Since the above, we have by the Charlemagne, Paris papers of 20th, inclusive; and from London, by the Hudson, papers to 23d. Changes of ministry in both cabinets have occurred. In Paris, *Marshal Mortier*, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, and given place to *Gen. Sebastiani*, who is succeeded in the marine department by the *Count d'Agout*. *Soult*, Duke of Dalmatia, succeeds Marshal Gerard in the war department.

In London, the new Cabinet is thus composed:—

New British Ministry.

First Lord of the Treasury—Earl GREY.
Lord Chancellor—Mr. BROUGHAM.
Chancellor of the exchequer—Lord ALTHORP.
Home Secretary—Lord MELBOURNE.
Foreign Secretary—Lord PALMERSTON.
Colonial Secretary—Lord GODERICH.
President of the Board of Trade—Mr. C. GRANT.
President of the Board of Control—Mr. C. WYNN.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir JAMES GRAHAM.
President of the Council—Marquess of LANSDOWNE.
Privy Seal—Lord DURHAM.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord HOLLAND
Master of the Mint—Sir H. PARNELL.
Master of Ordnance—Duke of RICHMOND.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Marquess of ANGLESEA.
Chief Secretary—Mr. STANLEY.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Lord PLUNKETT.
Attorney General—Mr. DENMAN.
Judge Advocate—Mr. R. GRANT.
Lord Chamberlain—Duke of DEVONSHIRE.

Mr. Brougham will be created Baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham, in the county of Westmoreland.

Lord Granville was to succeed *Lord Cowley*, at Paris, as British Ambassador. Mr. *E. Ellis*, and Mr. *Spring Rice* were the new Secretaries of the Treasury, and Lord Howick under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

In Belgium, the Provisional Government had given in their resignations, which were promptly accepted. M. de Potter delayed his some days after that of his colleagues was sent in. The other members of the provisional government were immediately and by acclamation, re-appointed; but M. de Potter, who it appears had differed from his colleagues as to the propriety of resigning, was not re-appointed. We translate from the Journal des Debats of 17th November, the official protocols of the meeting powers at London, on the subject of affairs of Belgium. Subsequently to the date of them, it would seem that the independence of Belgium was acknowledged by the five Courts. M. Van de Weyer, a member of the National Congress, had been deputed to London; and on his return, reported to the National Government at Brussels the results of his mission to England. Lord Aberdeen declared to him, on his honor that there would be no interference in Belgian affairs unless the stability of Europe should be compromised. At an interview requested by Lord Wellington, five days later, he was explicitly assured by him that England would never interfere with any government they might establish, if it did not endanger peace and tranquility. He found there were many warm friends of Belgium in England. Mr. Van der W. had also an interview with the Prince of Orange (as private man,) who wished to know if there was any chance of his getting the crown of Belgium. The reply of Mr V. was in the negative. Thanks were voted to Mr. V. by acclamation.

M. Serrurier, formerly minister to this country, under Napoleon, has been reappointed and with his family was to sail from Havre on the 10th December, in the Louis Philip, for Philadelphia. M. Lafayette, a grandson of Lafayette is attached to his Legation.

By an ordonnance of 8th October, the King granted an annual pension of 200,000 fr. ($84,000) to Madame Ney.

The King of Naples died on the 8th November; and was succeeded by his son Ferdinand, aged 21 years.

New York, December 2

STILL LATER, AND MORE IMPORTANT, FROM EUROPE.

The Journal of Commerce, whose new boat yesterday boarded, many miles at sea, the packet ship *Columbia*, from London, has received, and publishes extracts this morning from London papers to the 1st inst. which seem to justify serious apprehensions of a war between Russia and France. It is indeed said in the Journal of Commerce that a passenger in the Columbia, who left London a few hours later than any of the printed dates, states that just before his departure, he saw an Extra issued from the office of the Courier, which stated that Russia had actually declared war against France. Be this as it may, the extracts given from French and English papers are such as to justify the apprehension of a general war in Europe. This is, we confess, unexpected to us. There is no pretext whatever for the interference of Russia on any ter[ritory] ground of public order, or the general [peace] and if she has interfered, England, as [well] governed, must make common cause with France; and, with England and France [for] enemies, what can Russia do? We [are] still doubt.

Paris, Nov. 28.—The whole attention of this country is now turned to the momentous question of possability and even probability of war. The Government, after making every effort in its power consistent with French honor, to avoid a struggle, the consequence of which no human eye can foresee, certainly set to work, in the event of unavoidable hostilities, with the greatest energy. Nor do we doubt that in case of a defensive war, an appeal, [from] firm, of Philip I. to the French nation, would instantly followed by an enormous developement of forces ready and eager to enter the field. In such a war of that nature would be extremely popular. However, in several of our best informed political circles, there is still a doubt that a general war will take place; those who frequent them humbly conceive that even in the delicate affair of Belgium, there does not appear the slightest ground for a foreign interference. Russia has from the first manifested very little sympathy, to say the least, for the new order of things in France. The Autocrat, in his letter to our King had the insolence to say that he will not examine the motives that have led Philip to accept the Crown. This evidently announces little good will and forbearance. Now, neither France nor England can allow Autocrat, whose immense and apparently pow[erful]

e reaches from the Pole to near Constantinople, pose the constitutional progress of the Northern of Europe.

stria, moving in the same circle, directs and oc- s by her armies the whole Italian Peninsula, ex- g from it French and English trade. Such a n as this would be as hostile to the two nations Continental blockade of Napoleon. We anti- e, then, by the natural course of things, an inti- alliance between France and Great Britain. It not in the least appear to us impossible that com- ial treaties might be made between the two tries, and favorable to both. When once France have renounced the too violent democratical ency of her first revolution, and shall have aban- d all idea of the unlimited and mad conquest of imperial eagles, then the course of events would out an alliance between us two as the most na- and the most politic proceeding. We have heard great satisfaction, that this is the probable state e relations between our Governments. Lord 's open and noble declaration must lead to this; I hear that M. de Talleyrand's reports to his rt are of the same bearing. We attribute to this good state of our Funds ever since the news from rium. In the mean time our Government is dis- ing the most laudable activity, to be in complete liness for any movement from the cossack quar- Marshal Soult labors day and night.

We expect in January, 1831, independently of the t force of National Guards, every where armed equipped, to have a regular army of 300,000 men our frontiers. But it is impossible to foresee what mbers an appeal from the Crown would muster in instant. Our internal state is pretty quiet now.

From the London Courier, Nov. 30.

The German papers which arrived this morning, te that a Russian army to the amount of 200,000 n, divided into seven corps, with 400 pieces of non, is assembling on the frontier; but it is de- ed that the object is merely to make a demon- tion for the purpose of maintaining peace. This y be true; but after the experience of the Cordon ntaire, we do not place much faith in the pacific urance when connected with warlike prepara- ns; besides, it is even admitted that the continu e of peace will depend upon certain proceedings London, and guarantees for the good behavior of French Government. The French, however, e not idle; a large army will soon be ready for the ld, and the first hostile demonstration against Bel um will be the signal for pouring masses of enthu astic Frenchman into Italy and overrunning Aus a. We do not believe that the Emperor of Russia d his immediate allies will tempt the chances of ch a contest.

Bourse, Half past Four, Nov. 27....This has been very busy, but a very dispiriting day, here. War, ar, inevitable war, is the cry of the principal por- on of the speculators. You will perceive by the ock Lists, which I enclose, the results of these im- ressions In addition to other reports, propagated depress the Funds, is one that the Prussian army under orders to cross the frontier, and march on to ris; and that there are not in the intermediate de- rtments a sufficient number of troops to impede em. The idea of such a *coup de main* is, however, o absurd to deserve a moment's consideration.

Prussian troops are collecting along the whole e of the Belgian territory. The 17th regiment is tributed in the towns and villages of Wankum ear Gueldres, and as far as Emmerich, upon the anks of the Rhine.

London, November 30.

An official communication relative to the extra- dinary military movements in Russia was made to e Provincial Government of Brussels, on Friday st, and was subsequently forwarded to the Secre- ry for Foreign Affairs in this country..... *Courier.*

Views of the New Ministry.....It will be seen by the peech of Earl Grey in the Lords, that the Adminis- ration have pledged themselves spontaneously and olemnly to three great principles of policy, domes- c and foreign. His Lordship announced, as the rounds on which he means to rest the claims of his overnment to the national approbation and sup- port:

1. A correction of those abuses which have been introduced by time into the representation of the people in Parliament.

2. An unsparing retrenchment of all but the most unavoidable expenses in the public establishments

3. A complete system of non-interference on all those questions which were now disturbing and dis tracting the Continent of Europe, so far as the na ional honor would permit.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.—Since our last respects, we ave had a regular and steady demand for Cotton. The entire sales of last week were 22,200 bales, in- luding 14,800 American, and this week's are com uted at about 9000 bales, at prices about ¼d. above he currency of ten days since, with a firm feeling ervading the market. The accounts from the in- erior represent the consumption as unabated, and demand for goods at Manchester rather improved.

Nov. 27. (Friday)—The cotton market has clos d with much firmness, and prices of American may e quoted a shade higher. The sales of this day reached 1500 bags, those of the week 10,940 bags f all kinds, including 3830 Uplands at 6 3-8 to 7¼d. 20 at 7¾d.

New York, Dec. 29.

The packet ships pour in upon us. Last night the Hibernia, Liverpool packet arriv- d, bringing London papers of 1st instant, one day later, or rather one night later, than before received. There is no confirmation of the report, said to be derived from a pas- senger in the Columbia, that an actual de- claration of war by Russia had been made, nor, upon the whole, do we think the aspect of affairs as warlike as in Paris it seems to be considered.

As to the expectation of war, it seems certainly more general in France than in England; though not founded in either coun- try, as far as we can see, on any positive facts.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS, DECEMBER 1.

The Times Office, half past 3 o'clock A. M.

We have received by express the French morning and evening papers of Monday, and private letters dated Monday evening. We have only room for the following:

Extraordinary Levy of Troops.—In addition to the 148,000 men called out by recent ordinances, and who are to march on the 1st and 15th December, the Government has determined upon making an extra- ordinary levy of 80,000 men. The consent of the Chambers will be applied for on an early day, and an extraordinary credit asked for, to meet the expen ses rendered necessary by the levy. These facts have been made known by the Ministers themselves.

The National of this morning says—"A letter from the interior of Russia, dated November 10, confirms what has been already announced respecting the march of the Russian army towards the frontiers. The manner in which this letter is expressed leaves no doubt that the movement is the consequence of a preconcerted plan between the Cabinets of St. Pe- tersburg and Berlin."

Disturbances do not cease in England: at High Wycomb, Bucks, a serious riot took place on the 29th November, and the Times of 1st December contains accounts of depredations committed in several other counties.

A letter from London, dated November 29th, says, our Corn Market shows strong symptoms of activity. American flour in Bond is saleable at 29s., and none offering at that price. Wheat is still more in favor at 50s. to 52s. per qr. The prospect is, that large importations will be wanted from the United States.—*Jour. of Com.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1831.

With our present number commences the *seventh* year since we took charge of the Observer. In reminding our patrons of this fact, and of the fitness of the occasion for those who are in debt to us to make compensation, we should do injustice to our feelings if we did not at the same time return our thanks for a gradual but steady increase of Subscribers during the past year, as well as for a degree of punctuality, which, though subject to many exceptions, is yet greater than in any preceding year since our connection with them. We draw two inferences from these facts—1st. That our exertions to please are more highly appreciated by the public; and 2d. That the people of this State are in a better situation to pay their debts than they were a few years past. We have abundant evidence of increased prosperity in our town, and we cannot mistake the signs of the times in applying the same remark to the whole State. Habits of industry and economy have been forced upon the great body of the people, which have gradually improved their pecuniary condition, and enabled them to withstand the shock of universal pecuniary distress, increased among us by a rapid withdrawal from circulation of the paper currency.

That nothing may impede the march of improvement of all kinds in our State, is our most earnest wish.

The new arrangement of several of the mails from this place is such as to interrupt the regular and speedy transmission of our papers. We hope our Subscribers will attribute the fault to its proper source, for a week or two, in the course of which we expect either to procure a more convenient arrangement, or to change our day of publication.

Town Election.—On Monday last, JOHN W. WRIGHT, Esq. was elected Magistrate of Police, and the following gentlemen Commissioners, of the Town of Fayetteville for the present year:

Ward No. 1. SAMPSON BOON.
2. JAMES BAKER.
3. THOMAS J. CURTIS.
4. HENRY W. AYER.
5. JAMES H. HOOPER.
6. JOSHUA CARMAN.
7. JAMES MILLAR.

Under the prudent management of the late Board, we are glad to perceive that nearly the whole of the town debt has been paid, leaving a balance against the town, after applying the cash on hand and other available funds, of less than one hundred dollars. This would be a gratifying circumstance at any time, but it is peculiarly so now, when the Corporation is expected to unite with the citizens, in a work of so great importance as the contemplated Rail Road.

The important foreign news in our paper of to-day, will arrest the attention of all classes of readers. The probability of a general War in Europe, can no where be contemplated with unconcern. The internal condition of Great Britain, too, was such as to cause some uneasiness. Very great excesses had been committed in several counties, such as burning houses, robberies, &c. to an extent unprecedented, and the spirit seemed to be spreading. A War might and probably would for the time, unite the people in favor of the government, and perhaps the change of Ministry may have the same effect. At least we hope so.

West India Trade.—The late arrivals from Europe have brought the British Order in Council, opening the Colonial Ports to vessels of the United States.

Congress.—The proceedings of Congress during the last week, possess very little interest. The trial of Judge Peck progresses slowly, engaging most of the time of both Houses. The Senate has passed about six hours in secret session. Mr. Dickerson has introduced a resolution into that body, proposing to amend the Constitution so as to limit the eligibility of the President to two terms.

A bill has been introduced into the House, to pay to Ex-President Monroe $67,980 96, the amount of his claims. The bill was advocated by Mr. Mercer, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Cambreleng, and opposed by Mr. Chilton and Mr. Whittlesey.

The Legislature of South Carolina, at its late session, passed an act imposing a tax of one per cent. on each dividend on U. States Bank Stock. The collection of the tax will probably be resisted, on the ground of unconstitutionality.

The Supreme Court of this State met in Raleigh on the 27th ult.

Lorenzo Dow has published a letter declining to be a Candidate for the next Presidency. He is modest enough to think that his "natural and acquired talents are not adequate to the approaching awfully important station from '33 to '37."

Compunctions of Conscience.—Among the receipts at the Treasury of the U. S. during the past year, is one item "from an unknown person, stated to be on account of the Customs, $75 56;" and another "from an unknown person, stated to be due to the United States, $2000."

New Senators.—Gabriel Moore, Governor of Alabama, (a native of North Carolina,) has been chosen Senator in Congress for 6 years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. McKinlay.

Mr. Hendricks has been re-elected for the same period from Indiana.

Mr. Kane has been re-elected from Illinois, and John M. Robinson to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. McLean.

Georgia Tuscola.—The Georgia Atlas [illegible] the 28th ult. says—"The execution of this unfortunate Indian took place on the 24th inst. A large number of persons were assembled on the occasion, among whom were eighteen or twenty Indians. We understand that on the day previous to the adjournment of the Legislature, the Governor received an order from Chief Justice Marshall to defer the execution until the case could be tried before the U. S. Supreme Court. He immediately laid the order before the Legislature, who sent an express to the Sheriff of Hall County to proceed in the execution. No notice from the U. S. Court was served either on Judge Clayton or the Sheriff. This collision of authorities portends something serious. What its effect will be it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty; perhaps, his, honor Judge Marshall, may think it incumbent on him to punish (if perchance he should possess the power,) the State of Georgia for contempt of the Federal Court."

From the New York Mer. Adv. of December 30.

OUR MARKET.—The arrival of the Columbia on Tuesday, bringing accounts of an advance in Flour and Grain in the London and Liverpool Markets, and rumours of war in Europe, produced an active speculation in Flour. Large sales were that day made at gradually advancing prices from $5½ to $6 per bbl. for western flour, until Exchange hours, when the disposition to sell increased, and buyers became timid. The sales may have reached 10,000 barrels. Yesterday the transactions were small, and an increased disposition to sell at a trifling reduction from the extreme prices of the day preceding, was manifested. New York Flour was offered at $5 3 4—Western common to good brands at $5 3 4 to $5 7-8 and extra brands at $6. Buyers seem now to require some reduction from these rates. The orders from Europe generally, are not considered to be beyond $5½, and a large portion at a much less price. A great portion of the purchases within the last two days have been merely speculative.

France and the United States.—By a Royal ordinance, a commission has been formed for settling the claims of the United States upon the French Government, which have so long been urged by the American Minister. The same Commission will also consider the counter claims against America and then form a basis for an equitable and final adjustment of each. The Commissioners are Viscount Laine, President; Messrs George Lafayette, Beslay, and Delessert, Deputies, M. d'Andiffret, President of the Court of Accounts, and M. Pichon, Councillor of State.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

We have now a new Board of Commissioners, and the eyes of the town are upon them. On their first acts hang very important events. One false step, and more is lost than can be regained by the wisest policy for the residue of the year. A good police is every thing to a Town, and from the present Board much good is expected. The Magistrate should be prompt, energetic, intelligent, and uncompromising in his official duties—and should act under the influence of the inflexible maxim, *Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum:* and such I trust is our Magistrate elect. The Commissioners should be intelligent, prudent, firm and vigilant; and such I hope is the new Board: but their firmness and policy will be tested by a single act. Should they recommend for a license to retail spirituous liquors, any individual who does not keep a regular Tavern for the accommodation of man and beast, and an orderly house, such act would disappoint the reasonable expectation of many voters, and would, in its consequences, involve responsibilities greater than the Board would be willing to incur. Let them therefore take heed on this subject; it is the most important one which will probably be agitated by them.

But what is a Magistrate of Police,—or a Board of Commissioners—or what are town laws, with all their sanctions, without an efficient and a faithful Constable? If one such officer is not sufficient, let us have two, and let them be strictly watched by the Board. The town can well afford the expense; it is out of debt; and the due execution of the laws probably requires such a measure.

I wish not to complain of past negligences; but one has been so palpable and common that I cannot forbear to mention it.—Contrary to an express and rigid provision of our Police laws, hogs are permitted to run at large throughout the town, unmolested, rooting up streets, yards, and inclosures of various kinds, to the great annoyance of all the good citizens of the town. And, let me ask, do these hogs belong to the poor class of the community who are unable to purchase pork, and who find it necessary to make their meat by feeding a sow and pigs on the offal of their kitchens and gardens? Or do they belong to those who are able to purchase their meat and who brave all law and set at defiance all authority, and awe the officer into a treacherous neglect of duty? I mean not to insinuate that these are facts; I simply ask the question to excite those in authority to a greater degree of vigilance. I know not the owners of the hogs. But I ask for justice to be done.

TAX.

Fayetteville, 4th Jan. 1831.

MARRIED,

In Richmond County, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Elias Sinclair, Mr. CALVIN L. HUNLEY, of Lancaster, South Carolina, to Miss NANCY HAYLEY, daughter of Mrs. John MacAlister, of the former county.

DIED,

In this town on Monday the 27th ult. JOHN, oldest son of Edward L. Winslow, Esq.

Also, on Sunday last, Miss MARGARET MITCHELL.

At Pittsborough, on the 20th ult. of an affection of the liver, JOHN WADDELL, Esq. aged 60.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED yesterday, Steam Boat Henrietta, Captain Patrick, with flat Clarendon in tow, with Goods for R. M. Hentz, R. Reed, Rowan county; J. Murphey, Salisbury; J. Newlin, W. Stanley, Chatham County; J. Small, J. Thompson, G. Womack, Pittsborough; Jos. Gales & Son, Raleigh; J. Morehead, Guilford County; Judge Cameron, Orange County; J. Campbell, D. McQuein, W. McIntyre, Dr. B. Robinson, E. L. Winslow, J. Sandford, A. Torrence, K. T. Morgan, S. Ferguson, A. Campbell, Sam. T. Hugh, J. O. Pate, C. C. Hall, P. Dudley, Billings & Co., Jas Bakerville, Brown, W. L. Hawley, Amos Kimball, J. Hadley, Nott & Sumner, and C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Friday Morning, Dec. 31.

Mr. Bynum yesterday called up his Resolutions, and after some debate, they were adopted by 26 majority. He stated as a reason why he wished them carried, that the Editors of the Raleigh Register and Newbern Spectator had expressed a conviction that they could not pass, and he wished to shew them the reverse. By artfully interweaving the political sentiments of those Editors in relation to the present Administration, into the thread of his remarks, and appealing to the Jacksonism of the House, he succeeded in carrying it through at the expense of the consistency of the Legislature. I do not know whether or not, the Senate will ratify the decision of the House, but if they should, our Senators in Congress will be placed in rather a ridiculous light. In one hand, they may hold the application for assistance in re-opening the Roanoke Inlet, and in the other, the protest of the Legislature against the exercise of any such power. Oh! the beauty of consistency! I was pleased to hear that Mr. Henry both spoke and voted against the Resolutions.

On the same day, Mr. Henry submitted a series of Resolutions, intended as a substitute for Mr. Sawyer's, in which the general policy and prominent measures of the Administration are spoken of with approbation. The Tariff is represented as unequal and oppressive, violating (not the letter but) the spirit of the Constitution and requiring modification. The union of the States is spoken of as the sheet anchor of our political safety and as an object, which "must be preserved." The Resolutions concluded by declaring that the distinguished public services of Gen. Jackson entitle him to the confidence of his country and show him eminently worthy of being re-elected President.

To-day, Mr. Branch of Franklin introduced a set of Resolutions copied from Mr. Henry's almost *verbatim et literatim*. What his object is, I cannot conceive, unless it be to acquire notoriety from having his name spread upon the Journals.

The Resolution about memorializing Congress for a Branch of the Mint, in the Gold Region, has passed both Houses.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Female School of Industry, has become a law.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 1.

Yesterday was a proud day for North Carolina. The Resolutions submitted by Mr. Worth, denouncing the doctrine of Nullification, after being debated from 11 o'clock to past 4, passed by a majority of more than five to one! They were amended, on motion of Mr. Barringer, by striking out the words "South Carolina," but no one can mistake the allusion. Never have I seen such efforts made to disguise the true question at issue and by representing South Carolina as a persecuted State, endeavor to enlist opposition to the Resolutions. The principal speakers for their adoption, were Messrs. Henry, Jos. A. Hill, Gaston, Barringer and O'Brien, and against them Mess. Bynum, Sawyer, Bragg, Spaight and Blair. Mr. Henry was truly eloquent. I shall never forget his manner when he indignantly exclaimed—"Nullification, Sir, is treason. and he who advocates it, a traitor to our dearest rights. I say it on my individual responsibility, and gentlemen may make the most of it. He who endeavours to foster the spirit of disunion, deserves to expiate his crime upon the gallows and thus go down,

"To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonor'd and unsung.'"

A Resolution to adjourn *sine die* this day week, has been laid upon the table.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1831.

Since I last wrote you, Mr. Bynum's Resolutions have been sent to the Senate and there disposed of as they deserved to be. By a vote of 48 to 10, they were laid on the table where they will remain.

The Homested bill has been killed in the Senate, by the casting vote of the Speaker. It will undoubtedly pass another session.

The bill to compel Quakers to bear arms, or pay in lieu thereof a tax, has become a law It passed the House of Commons by a very large majority. Doctor Swaim of Guilford, one of the leading members of the society of Friends, is here. He says they will suffer privation, imprisonment and death, before they will compromise their principles. If they are the "real Simon Pures," I know they will do it.

The bill to vest the election of Clerks in the people and the bill to limit the term of office of Judges of the Superior Courts to four years, have been postponed indefinitely.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, has also been rejected.

The bill giving to Judges the power, when the trial of a capital case has commenced, to adjourn the Court from day to day, until the finding of the Jury, has become a law. We shall have no more Spier and Slaughter cases

The Resolution allowing Mr. McRae further time to pay his bond to the State, has passed both Houses.

The engrossed bill for the relief of the University, passed its second reading yesterday in the House of Commons, by a large majority.

A Resolution passed the Senate last night to adjourn the 7th inst. but the Commons laid it upon the table. They will adjourn, I think, on Saturday.

Music!—oh, how faint, how weak
Language fades before thy spell!
Why should feeling ever speak,
When thou canst breathe her soul so well?

J. F. DE VALENGER,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has located himself in this town, and will give lessons on the Piano Forte to such Ladies as may wish to receive instruction on that instrument. It is of the utmost importance, in order to perform with execution, that the pupils should be thoroughly grounded in the rudiments and learn to finger well. Ladies who have been taught superficially and wish further instruction, can be perfected in the science on application. His terms are moderate, and he can be always found at Mr. Salmon's Boarding House.

N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned and put in good order, in town or country, or within 5 miles of the town. All orders will be thankfully received. He will keep the Instruments of his scholars in tune free of charge.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6. 19-4w

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, in Town Hall, on Tuesday the 4th January, 1831.

ORDERED, That the Board of Commissioners will meet at this place on Saturday the 15th instant, for the purpose of appointing the following Officers viz.

A Special Justice,
Directors of Patrol, and a
Town Constable or Constables.

Proposals will at the same time be received for winding up and keeping the Town Clock in order.

From the Minutes,
DUNCAN MAC RAE, *T. Clerk.*

January 6. 19-2w

Cheese, Ale, Fruit, &c.

20 Casks Goslen Cheese,
50 lbs. sapsago do.
20 boxes fresh Raisins,
5 bbls. "Vassar's" Ale,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bbls. N. Orleans and Havana do.
3 bbls. Shell Barks, or Walnuts,
8 casks Brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
20 kegs cut Nails—assorted sizes,
5000 Spanish Segars,
10000 American do.
100 bushels Northern Potatoes,
8 tons Swedes Iron, 1¼ to 8 inches wide;
English, German and American Steel, warranted,
Basket Salt, Poland Starch,
Lorrillard's Tobacco and Snuff,
Best chewing Tobacco,
Skirting and Harness Leather,
Facing and padding Skins, &c. &c. &c.

Also a small stock of

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., purchased recently at Auction, and will be sold at a small advance.

W. W. WILLIAMS,
J. C. FENN.

Person Street, Fayetteville.
January 5, 1831 19-4w.

For a few Days only.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, are respectfully informed, that the

Rail Road

AND THE

Steam Carriage,

Are in operation at the TOWN HALL.

This is a new and improved *Locomotive Steam Engine*, with a beautiful CAR attached to it, sufficiently large for a Lady and Gentleman to ride in, drawn by steam upon a Circular Rail Way.

Hours of Exhibition, from 9 until 12 o'clock A. M. from 3 until 5 P. M.; and from 6 until 9 at night.

Admittance, 50 cents. Children half price.

January 6.

FRESH LOT OF

Boots & Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAM BOAT,

21 Cases, consisting of men's fine calf Boots and Shoes, thick Brogans, Women's leather welted and Roan Shoes, &c. All of which will be sold as *usual*, at a very small advance on the manufacturer's price. Country Dealers are requested to call at the Brick Store, two doors above the U. S. Bank, and purchase their Shoes at such a price as will enable them to make a fair profit, and have them fresh and of good quality.

Constantly on hand. Cotton and Wool *CARDS* of all numbers and of the best stamp.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 5, 1831. 19tf

Notice

THE Creditors of Cumberland County are notified to file their Claims with Daniel McDiarmid, Esq. on or before the 1st February next. The Committee of Finance will meet on that day to receive all such claims. No claim not filed by that day with the Clerk, will be passed upon this year.

JONA. EVANS,
GURDON DEMING,
D. A. DAVIS,
Committee.

December 31, 1830. 19-4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1830.

Archibald McKay, vs. The Real Estate of John McKay, dec. } PETITION FOR SALE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Watson and his wife Margaret Watson, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, that the said John Watson and his wife Margaret Watson appear at our next County Court, to be held for the County of Columbus, on the second Monday of February next, then and there to file their answer to said petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them. Test,

CHS. BALDWIN, *C. C. C.*

"Come fill your pockets and commence the New Year merrily."

$25,000, and $20,000 Capitals.

To be drawn the 6th January, 183

N. YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Thirty eighth Class.

SCHEME.

20,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, 2,500 Dollars, 1,505 Dollars, 5 prizes of 1,000, 500's, 400's, 300's, 200's, 100's, &c.

Tickets only $5, Shares in proportion.

N. YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Eleventh Class, to be drawn on Thursday 13th Jan.

SCHEME.

25,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, 6,520 Dollars, 5 prizes of 2,000, 12 of 1,250, 50 of 1,000, and 50 of 500 Dollars, &c.

Whole Tickets only $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

Orders for the Lucky Numbers, enclosing the cash or prize Tickets will meet with prompt attention.—Send them without delay, (post paid) to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, Virginia.

Stone Lime.

JUST RECEIVED BY WADDILL'S BOAT.

60 Casks fresh imported *STONE LIME*.
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

December 23. ‖7-3t.‖

GARDEN SEEDS,

RAISED by *J. L. Belden*, (Weathersfield Conn.) and of the growth of 1830, for sale by
J. CAMPBELL.

December 21, 1830. ‖7-6w.‖

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

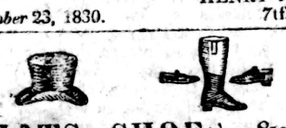
Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 1830. 7tf.‖



HATS, SHOES, &c.

THE Subscriber has taken the store on Hay street belonging to the late David Smith, Esq., two doors above the U. S. Bank, and offers for sale,
Cases of men's, boy's and women's leather Shoes,
Ditto of women's roan and morocco ditto.
Ditto of men's Hats,
Also, No. 10, 9 & 8 cotton Cards,
6, 5 & 4 wool ditto,
Morocco skins, wire seives, combs,
Letter, writing and wrapping paper,
Blank books, quills, wafers,
4 bbls lamp oil,
50 boxes bar soap, 1 groce Seidlitz powders, &c. &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1830. ‖6tf.‖

Dissolution.

THE Firm of COOK & HORN is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all those indebted to the Concern are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with James G. Cook, who alone is authorized to settle the same.

JAMES G. COOK,
HENRY HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1830. ‖6-4w.‖

Saddlery, &c.

The Subscriber continues at his former stand on Person street, a few doors east of the Cape Fear Bank and directly opposite the brick buildings on Liberty Point, where he manufactures every article connected in his line, of the best materials and in the best manner, and *Repairs* executed with despatch. He has, in addition to his former stock, just received direct from New York, a small but well selected assortment of *SADDLERY and HARDWARE*, perhaps inferior to none now in use. He endeavors to keep a regular supply of articles described below, consisting in part of the following, viz.
Gentlemen's, ladies' and boy's Saddles,
Saddle-trees, tacks and bosses,
Saddle-bags, valises, trunks, and carpet-bags, (a very convenient article for travellers,)
Martingals, halters, and horse collars,
Coach, gig, twig and wagon whips,
Straining, worsted and cotton webs,
Hog skin skirting and sheep skins,
Plated carriage and gig Harness,
Common do do and Carryall do.
Plated, brass, tinned & japanned harness mountings,
Plated and tinned bridles and bridle bits, a variety of every description,
Plated spurs and whip thongs,
Do moulding and cap-plates,
Stirrup irons, spring and common do.
Saddler's hammers, pincers and knives.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1830. ‖6tf.‖

☞ Cash paid for tanned Deer Skins.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81-*tf*

Just Received in Store,

20 Bags Cuba Coffee.

On board Steam Boat Henrietta, expected to day
25 Hhds. Molasses,
10 do. Sugar.
For Sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

December 8, 1830.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 8tf.

For Sale,

80 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 barrels Irish Potatoes,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
40 kegs White Lead,
40 sacks Liverpool Salt,

HENRY L. JONES.

December 9. ‖5tf.‖

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,
Also, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves. *Nov.* 11, 1830.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. ‖4tf.‖

Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §70tf.§

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of Daniel MacLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said estate, to present the same to the Subscribers within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN,
ALEX. D. McLEAN, } Admr's.

September 23, 1830. §95tf.§

30,000 Lbs choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*.

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas.

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town. *ALSO*,

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

Also,
An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞ A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union for sale by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf*.

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

HENRY L. JONES.

November 18, 1830. §2tf§

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quickdispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY BRAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber will receive in a few days, a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞ N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c.

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10 f

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
½ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*:
Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes.

R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Turborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to
JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. ‖3tf‖

Mansion Hotel

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House the MANSION HOTEL, *Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been much improved, and is well furnished. The Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Parties in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR furnished with the best that can be procured. Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it by the superiority of her present establishment, and her increased desire to accommodate her friends from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with the most care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circ
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variet
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very superio
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats,
Ladies' black and white English and French
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satin
Do do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dres
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and seal skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞ Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by
E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.

Blanks for sale.